



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and *Teucer* for Manila. These vessels carried an aggregate of 301 passengers, 294 steerage passengers, and 853 in crews.

Infected rats are still being found at Kobe. At Osaka 2 cases of plague were reported in February. General vaccination is to be begun at Yokohama April 15.

KOBE—Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith reports, April 6:

Week ended April 2. Supplemental bills of health granted to 5 steamships. Members of crews inspected, 983, and steerage passengers, 1,133. Steerage passengers bathed, 37; effects disinfected. Pieces of baggage steamed, 47; bedding, 74. Manifests viséed for 56,524 pieces of freight amounting to 4,567 tons. One case of personal effects and 12 cases of human hair disinfected with formalin.

Emigrants inspected and passed as follows: Per steamship *Manchuria*, for Honolulu 13, for San Francisco 6. Per steamship *Chiyo Maru*, for Honolulu 9, for San Francisco 9. The emigrants were 7 days in detention at Ono quarantine station before embarkation.

NAGASAKI—Smallpox on Steamship Asia.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, April 7:

The steamship *Asia* from Hongkong to San Francisco arrived at this port, April 7, with a case of smallpox on board in the person of a Filipino steerage passenger. The case was discovered April 6 and promptly isolated by the ship's surgeon and the steerage passengers and crew were vaccinated. The patient was removed at the quarantine station and the quarters were washed down with an antiseptic solution. The vessel was then allowed to come into harbor and the first-class passengers were permitted to land.

April 26, Passed Assistant Surgeon Ramus at Honolulu reported the arrival of the steamship *Asia* with a history of a second case of smallpox, which occurred en route from Nagasaki to Yokohama in a Filipino steerage passenger. The patient was removed at Yokohama and disinfection was carried out.

JAVA.

Cholera at Samarang and Soerabaya.

The following information was received from the Department of State under date of May 3:

The consul at Batavia reports cholera still present at Samarang. At Soerabaya 80 cases with 70 deaths occurred during the month of March.

MEXICO.

Report from the Superior Board of Health of Mexico.

In compliance with articles 1 and 2 of the International Sanitary Convention held at Washington October 9-14, 1905, the president of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico reports, May 2, that no case of yellow fever and no death from the said disease were registered in the Mexican Republic during the week ended April 30, and that the prophylactic measures reported under date of September 28, 1908, continue to be carried out.